

## The State Journal

Official Paper of the City of Topeka.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

## TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

Daily edition, delivered by carrier, 10 cents a week to any part of Topeka or suburbs, or at the same price in any Kansas town where this paper has a carrier system.

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## GREATEST IN KANSAS.

AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION:  
8,806

For the three full summer months of 1894—an increase of over fifty per cent in one year.

## OUR PROOF.

The issue of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months, viz., from the 1st of June, 1894, to the 31st of August, 1894, inclusive, have been as follows:

DAY	June	July	August
1	8,420	8,720	8,940
2	8,420	8,720	8,940
3	8,420	8,720	8,940
4	8,420	8,720	8,940
5	8,420	8,720	8,940
6	8,420	8,720	8,940
7	8,420	8,720	8,940
8	8,420	8,720	8,940
9	8,420	8,720	8,940
10	8,420	8,720	8,940
11	8,420	8,720	8,940
12	8,420	8,720	8,940
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24	8,420	8,720	8,940
25	8,420	8,720	8,940
26	8,420	8,720	8,940
27	8,420	8,720	8,940
28	8,420	8,720	8,940
29	8,420	8,720	8,940
30	8,420	8,720	8,940
31	8,420	8,720	8,940
Totals	252,000	261,720	261,990

\*Sunday: no issue.  
The total number of copies printed in the three months named, viz., 792,710, divided by 79, the number of issues, shows the average to be 8,806. This is a correct report of the issue of the TOPEKA DAILY STATE JOURNAL for the three months as stated.

(Signed) Frank P. MacLennan

Editor and Proprietor.  
Sworn to and subscribed before me, this 1st day of December, 1894.  
S. M. GARDENHIRE,  
Clerk of the District Court,  
Shawnee County, Kansas.

Weather indications.  
CHICAGO, Dec. 4.—Forecast for Kansas: Fair and warmer tonight and Wednesday; southerly winds.

BANDS of anarchists, 50,000 strong, are parading about southern China. China is badly enough governed to need anarchists.

ANOTHER town has had two senators at the same time besides Springfield, Ill., and Topeka. Roscoe Conkling, Republican, and Francis Kernan, Democrat, both citizens of Ulster, N. Y., served in the senate at the same time.

"POPULISM does not commend itself to the sober judgment of the nation and is doomed," is the headline in a western newspaper. True; but nothing else seems to commend itself, either, judging by the elections of the past few years. First there is a landslide in one direction, then a landslide in another. Can the people be depended on not to "landslide" again two years from now?

DESPITE the pull the Topeka Capital had with the Lewelling administration Dr. McCassey, who has been charged with mismanagement of the insane asylum, was compelled to resign. In the last few days the Capital has come to the doctor's aid, and declared that he would remain in office but his efforts proved unavailing. The governor and public sentiment bring too much for the Capital.—Augusta Gazette.

The "pull" of our esteemed morning contemporary certainly did much, but the JOURNAL was in the "push."

THE theory that the office ought to seek the man is again being proven naught but a theory. The Populists announced that it should be their rule of action, but when they came into power it was trampled under foot. The Republican politicians are showing, likewise, that they are actuated by the same motives. It is too much to be expected in this age of the world, that the office will seek the man. It will not. It will not because the great public isn't interested enough in how its affairs are administered to see to it that the man best suited for the office shall have it. The public doesn't take the time to seek the man for the office; it is plainly the public's fault that it doesn't have better officers. But as long as it is stupid and negligent it must suffer.

IT is already evident that the currency question is to be among the most prominent matters for consideration at this session of congress, and various schemes are being suggested for dodging it. Senator Hanchrough wants to revive the old force of an international commission to agree on a ratio for gold and silver coinage and leave England out of it this time. Representative McCrory of Kentucky wants a committee to find out what's the matter with silver, as though anybody didn't know. When we had free coinage of gold and silver at 16 to 1 there was no silver question. Restore that condition now and the silver question will disappear. There will be no need of commissions of inquiry or international agreements. The way to restore silver is to restore it.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.  
In his annual message to congress yesterday President Cleveland did not startle the country as has been his custom.

The message was mostly devoted to a resume of the reports of the various departments, in which he gives his sanction to most of the recommendations therein.

He advises that the government retire from the joint management of Samoan affairs in as graceful and unostentatious a manner as possible and says we ought not to have had anything to do with it in the first place.

He calls attention to the probable deficit of \$20,000,000 in the country's finances for the coming year but suggests no way to avoid it.

He advocates the increase of the army to the legal standard, and asks for a large increase in the number of federal judges.

He calls attention to the urgent necessity of more naval vessels and torpedo boats and recommends allotment of Indian lands.

He says his voice is still for putting iron and coal on the free list, and in a paragraph devoted to American shipping and commercial interests, he says some good things which are worthy of careful and serious consideration.

On the currency question he recommends the banking system, which Secretary Carlisle borrowed from the Baltimore convention of bankers, as every-body expected he would.

He takes occasion to again express his unalterable hostility to silver, and notifies the country that he will continue to issue bonds just as often as it shall seem to him necessary to do so, and says that it may be necessary to do so frequently a lamentable commentary on his disastrous gold basis theory.

This is about all there is in the message. There is nothing new in it, and certainly no encouragement for an overburdened people.

Prof. R. S. T. Paton, analytical and consulting chemist, late chemist Chicago Health Department, says: "I have been examining various baking powders, and have always found Dr. Price's to be a scientifically prepared, pure mixture."

## KANSAS PARAGRAPHS.

The manless afternoon tea has spread with all its contagious fury over Stockton.

A Campbellite church with fifty-six members has been organized at Bancroft.

New hickory nuts and sauer kraut are dividing the attention of Stockton epicures.

Scranton is not so much of a Populist place that it doesn't want a bank, and want it badly.

Glen Elder wants a hook and ladder company. If the proper steps are taken they'll get it.

The Chase county man who shot a golden eagle is believed to be an enemy of Wall street.

Forty workmen and fifteen teams are busy on the government ford twelve miles west of Stockton.

If Mr. Soates of Lyndon and Mr. Ice of Cottonwood Falls would get together wouldn't there be fun?

The growing favor of sling shots among the small boys at Lyndon is giving the glaziers great joy.

The annual conference of Congregational pastors and working laymen meets at Smith Center, Dec. 8 to 10.

A Burlington man who hadn't been near a football game had his nose broken and his skull fractured the other day.

The son of the postmaster at Riverdale bought a \$5 overcoat in Wellington and gave in payment 590 pennies weighing 3½ pounds.

Life insurance agents have been doing considerable business about Cedar Point. The seed is thus sown for a crop of eligible widows in the future.

A little 5-year-old boy at Lyndon went out to investigate the contents of a beehive and is now covered all over with little painful bumps of experience.

A blind elocutionist and musician, who is giving entertainments in Wilson county, is spared much pain by not being able to see the effect on her audiences.

Marion Record: Fellows who do nothing to win a party victory and then after it is won seek to robble up the trophies are now called "Christmas tree" politicians.

Lyndon people are not so sure that God will know his own. In looking up titles to cemetery lots it was found that many people were buried in the wrong place and steps are being taken to rectify the matter.

A Mitchell county farmer placed his trousers, which had \$90 in them, under the mattress when he went to bed. A thief raised the window and pulled them out. He thought farmers who were too easily to be deceived their trousers could easily lose \$90.

## HOMESEEKERS EXCURSION.

SANTA FE ROUTE.  
December 4th and 18th the Santa Fe will run Homeseekers Excursions at one fare, plus \$5, for the round trip.

These tickets will be sold to points in Colorado, Utah, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Texas, Arkansas and Louisiana, and will be good for 20 days.

Howley Bros., City Agents.

The Crowning Beauty of Woman is a luxuriant growth of Hair. Beggs' Hair Renewer is guaranteed to give satisfaction, as it is purely a vegetable preparation, and acts directly on the roots of the hair. Sold and warranted by W. R. Kennedy.

Fine Kid Dolls, Imported Toys, Fine Iron Toys, Doll Buggies, Toy Furniture, Hobby Horses, Sleds and Skates.

At Kitchell & Marburg's.  
Read the "Wants." Many of them are as interesting as news items. See if it is not so.

We put on new neckbands on shirts Peerless Steam Laundry, 113 and 115 West Eighth street.

Rock Island Playing Cards, No. 601 Kans. Ave.

Call up Phone 158 and have our wagon call for your bundle.  
TOPEKA STEAM LAUNDRY.

## STORIES OF JOSEPH PULITZER.

He Became a Friend to One Who "Sat on Him."  
(Special Correspondence.)

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 29.—It was in this city that Joseph Pulitzer got his start in journalism, being helped thereto by Carl Schurz, who, just after the war, was chief owner and editor of The Westliche Post, a German newspaper still published here. Schurz met a young Magyar at an employment agency here one day and asked him for some information. The information was given with such directness and accuracy that Schurz was delighted, and he asked the young man's name. A rather protracted conversation ensued, at the close of which Schurz told the young man to call at The Westliche Post office at his earliest convenience, when doubtless some sort of journalistic work might be found for him.

An hour or two later, when Mr. Schurz got to his office, he found the young man waiting for him.

"Well, my young friend," said Schurz, "you believe in being prompt, I see."

"Yes," was the reply. "It is well, I think, to be prompt when I am about to begin a new line of work."

This struck Schurz as being a very sensible remark, and though he was exceedingly busy that day and had not intended to talk further with the young man till later he dropped other matters for the time being, and the talk went forward. The next day there was a new reporter on The Westliche Post.

I had a talk today about this young man with a well known St. Louisian who was prominently identified with the transmississippi congress that has just concluded its session here.

"Some twenty odd years ago," said this man, "I accepted an invitation to attend a meeting called for the purpose of effecting a semipolitical organization that should devote itself in some degree to the improvement of the city government. I believe I was the youngest person present, but against my wishes I was made presiding officer. Well up in front there sat a young man of a strong individual type. The proceedings had not gone very far when this youngster arose to a point of order. I did not think the point well taken, and, to use a colloquialism, I sat on him hard. A little later he had another point to make, and I sat on him again. So it went all through the meeting, and after adjournment I asked a friend, who seemed to know who the young man was.

"That's a reporter of The Westliche Post," I was told, "and his name is Pulitzer—Joseph Pulitzer."

"Well, I thought I had probably made an enemy of the young man and that I would hear from him in the next



morning's issue of the paper. But to my surprise the report in The Post was a very favorable one so far as I was concerned, and in a day or two I became acquainted with Pulitzer. I found him very pleasant and agreeable, and we became fast friends.

"Some time after that he was nominated for member of assembly in his district. I was surprised that he should wish to go to the legislature, and also that so young a man and one so little acquainted here should be able to get the nomination, and I said so. There were others in St. Louis who were not only surprised, but who did not wish to see him elected, and they told him what I had said, with modifications and additions. He came to see me about it at once.

"If you think I am not the right man for a member of the general assembly," said he, "just say so frankly to me, and I'll withdraw."

"But I don't think so," I replied, "and I never said so. I said I was surprised, and I was, but you'd best go in and win, now you're nominated."

"There's another thing," said Mr. Pulitzer. "I'm short of money to meet the necessary expenses. I need \$200."

"I told him I'd lend him the \$200, but he still hesitated.

"There's something else, too," he said. "The fact is I'm under age. I won't be 21 years old for some months yet."

"Well, that was a surprise to me, but I advised him to go ahead all the same. No one suspected his youth, and no one was going to ask him any questions about it. He thought awhile and took my advice. He was elected, too, and served with credit to himself and satisfaction to his constituents. We who knew him in those early years of struggle have watched his later successes with the greatest interest, and while he may have some bitter enemies here and elsewhere—every successful man does have enemies, you know—he surely has some warm friends here. I have heard it stated that he is an ungrateful man, one who forgets favors, but we who were his friends 20 years ago have never found him ungrateful."

CHARLES APPLEREE.

It is said that the history of wheat cultivation in this country shows a steady decrease. Fields in New York that formerly produced 20 to 30 bushels an acre now bring from 7 to 12. The falling off is due to lack of proper cultivation.

## THE NAVY'S FIRST ADMIRAL.

Rhode Island to Erect a Statue to Esek Hopkins, Whom Congress Censured.

Esek Hopkins, the first commander in chief of the United States navy, and who was censured by congress and dismissed from the service, is soon to be immortalized in bronze by the people of Rhode Island. He was born near Scituate, R. I., April 28, 1718, and gained considerable experience as a privateer during the seven years' war, when he captured a Spanish vessel and renamed her the Desire in honor of his wife. When the Revolution began, congress on Dec. 22, 1775, appointed him commander in chief of the fleet.

One of the first lieutenants attached to this fleet was John Paul Jones. Commodore Hopkins' pay for occupying a position in the navy equalling that of General George Washington was the sum of \$125 a month. He was officially called commodore and admiral, and his principal claim to fame is the fact that he was the first admiral of the navy. Early in 1778 Commodore Hopkins took the Lexington, Hornet and Wasp and sailed southward for the purpose of



operating against Lord Dunmore, who was then ravaging the coast of Virginia. Reaching the Bahamas, Hopkins descended upon New Providence, which was captured, together with 100 cannon and large quantities of stores, by 300 marines, who landed covered by the fire of the fleet.

This was the first regular attack made by the infant United States navy. Laden with his valuable booty and with the governor and other men of note as prisoners, Hopkins sailed northward. In April he captured the six gun British tender Hawke and the bomb brig Vulcan, which carried eight guns. He next attacked the British warship Glasgow, which carried 29 guns, but three less than the combined batteries of Hopkins' fleet. Hopkins allowed the Glasgow to escape and was severely criticised. In June, 1776, he was censured by congress for not annoying the enemy's ships on the southern coast. The following year he was summoned to appear and defend himself in Philadelphia, but neglected to do so and was dismissed from the service. He then settled near Providence, and throughout the remainder of his life exerted great political influence in Rhode Island.

## THE PATHFINDER'S WIDOW.

Mrs. Fremont Planning to Erect a Monument to Her Famous Husband.

The remains of General John C. Fremont, the famous "Pathfinder" and the Republican party's first candidate for president, were recently laid in their last resting place in Rockland cemetery, near Sparkill, N. Y., and a handsome monument will soon be erected over the spot. The design was prepared by J. Massey Rhind, and one of the striking features of the monument will be the cross at its top. This is a feature suggested by Mrs. Fremont because of the fact that the Pathfinder was accustomed to use a cross in marking his discoveries. The site commands a beautiful view of the Hudson river.

Mrs. Fremont has a claim pending against the government for having taken her California home without payment therefor, and if it is decided in her favor she herself will erect the monument. If not, the California pioneers will take the matter in hand. In speaking of the project Mrs. Fremont recently wrote: "My preference would be the cross above the plain slab, marked simply 'Fremont'; on the side panels, his own words, showing lifelong faith in God's guidance."

Mrs. Fremont is now about 70 years old and is living in Los Angeles, with her daughter. She was the daughter of Thomas H. Benton, the famous United States senator, and was born in Virginia. She became Mrs. Fremont when a mere girl and was so closely identified with the adventures and aspirations of the young explorer, soldier and politician that "Fremont and Jessie" became the rallying cry when Fremont ran for president. Bret Harte, who obtained numerous political appointments through her influence, once wrote her that if he were cast ashore on a desert island a savage would undoubtedly meet him with a three cornered note informing him that he had been appointed governor of the island at the request of Mrs. Fremont, with a salary of \$2,400.



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## Special Things In Stamped Linens At Very Low Prices.

Tray Cloths and Splashes, Stamped, all linen, at 12c and 20c each.

Fine Dresser Scarfs, Stamped, 25c and 45c each.

Ladies' Handkerchiefs in pretty embroidered designs, 10c, 15c and 18c each.

Ladies' Fine Leather Pocket Books, Bargain values at 25c, 50c and 75c each.

Ladies' Fine Leather Hand Bags, Silk Trimmed, at \$1.00, \$1.25, \$1.50 and \$2.00 each.

Elegant New Coats and Fur Wraps, Just received.

Fur Muffs—The largest assortment to select from in the city—Prices the lowest.

Table Linens, Napkins, Lunch Cloths, Doylies, Etc.—The best things in linens ever carried, the newest patterns.

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IS more appropriate and would be appreciated more than a handsome piece of Furniture for a Christmas present? This was our idea when we placed our orders for our fall stock. Before making your selection come and see our line of—  
Ladies' Desks from \$7.00 up.  
Our Center Tables in all the fancy woods from 75c up to \$20.00.  
Our fancy Rocker in Mahogany, Curly Birch, White Maple and Oak, from \$3.00 up to \$25.00.  
Our Library Chairs in Reed and Rattan, the finest are shown in the state from \$5.00 to \$20.00.  
Our Dining Tables in all lengths and all prices from \$3.50 to \$80.00.  
If you have any doubt that there is a finer, more extensive line of

## FURNITURE

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Folding Chairs and Tables to Rent.

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Favorite ten-cent Cigar. Sold by all first-class dealers. Mgt. by Geo. Burghart, 801 Kas. Ave.

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## The Cremerie SCOTT & SCOTT, Proprietors.

IS HERE TO STAY. YOUR TICKETS WILL BE HONORED AT ALL TIMES.

A Firstclass Lunch and Short Order House.

TABLE AND COUNTER SERVICE.

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